

pg. 865-866

New Divisions and the End of Empires	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Postwar tide of decolonization             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. freed Philippines from United States, Indonesia from Dutch, Malaya from British</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Chinese nationalists flee to Taiwan</li> <li>3. Korea remained divided HI</li> <li>4. New political structure under Americans in Japan</li> </ol>
Japanese Recovery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recovered quickly from devastation of war             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. American occupation                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. altered political structure                     <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. parliament as supreme governing body, guaranteed civil liberties, abolished “war potential” of military, and emperor a symbolic figurehead</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. military disbanded and democratization, women gained right to vote, unions encouraged, Shintoism not a state religion anymore</li> <li>3. landed estates divided among small farmers and zaibatsu holdings temporarily dissolved</li> <li>4. constitution modified in 1963 to include social service obligations to the elderly</li> <li>5. ended in 1952</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Two moderate political parties merged to form Liberal Democratic Party in 1955 into 1990's</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Meritocratic educational system</li> </ol>

pg. 868-871 (Japan)

Japan, Incorporated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Japan concentrated upon economic growth and distinctive cultural and political forms from 1950's</li> <li>2. Economic success did not require strictly following Western models</li> </ol>
Japan's Distinctive Political and Cultural Style	<p>Liberal Democrat party provides Japan with stability</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1955-1993</li> <li>2. Resembled Oligarchy of past</li> <li>3. Brought change when legitimacy of elite were questioned</li> <li>4. Population growth slows as government encourages birth control and abortion</li> </ol> <p>Culture mimics historical Japan. Films and novels recall old Japan</p>
The Economic Surge	<p>In 1980s, Japan had become one of world's top economic powers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Labor unions</li> <li>2. Employee benefits</li> <li>3. Less individualistic</li> </ol> <p>Women were granted education yet still remained mostly home-bound. Pollution and drinking became major problems Liberal Democrats were replaced in 1990s due to corruption</p>

pg. 867-868

<p>Emerging Stability in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore</p>	<p>When Guomindang was defeated by Communist party, it fell into new Taiwan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. U.S. sends aid to Taiwan until tensions with China begin to decline</li> </ol> <p>Hong Kong remained under British control until 1997</p> <p>Singapore developed a strong free port and gained Independence in 1965</p>
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pg. 873-876 (Taiwan)

<p>Advances in Taiwan and the City-States Singapore</p>	<p>Taiwan experiences high rate of economic growth</p> <p>Government began to concentrate on economic gains</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agriculture and Industrial surges</li> </ol> <p>After Chang's death, reforms began to attempt to unify Taiwan and China</p> <p>In Singapore, government kept a tight control over public and private life</p> <p>Second highest income per-capita in Asia</p> <p>Hong Kong returns to China in 1997</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Links China to rest of world</li> <li>2. Becomes international banking center</li> </ol>
<p>Common Themes and New Problems</p>	<p>Many nations stressed group loyalty over individualism</p> <p>Many nations benefit from Japanese growing economy</p> <p>By 20th century, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand show increased unemployment and declining currencies</p>
<p>In Depth: The Pacific Rim as a U. S. Policy Issue</p>	<p>The rise of Pacific Rim economies raises important questions for the West, especially the United States, because of its military role and world economic position. The United States had promoted the region's economic development as part of the contest with Communism. It did not want to end its influential position of military superiority. The economic competition of the Pacific Rim states posed real threats. Japan was a major contributor to the United States' unfavorable trade balance, and it increased its holdings within the country. During the 1980s, many individuals urged Americans to imitate Pacific Rim patterns, and some firms did so. Others wanted a more antagonistic American response: evacuation of military bases, imposition of tariffs. No clear policies followed. Pacific Rim nations similarly had to rethink their relationship with the West and the United States. Access to Western markets and military assistance remained desired, but there was a strong wish to establish a more equal relationship.</p>